

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE PRESBITERIAN VOTE—A PROTEST FROM JULES SIMON—EDITORS SENTENCED—THE SMALL-POX SPREADING.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 18, 1870.
The Corps Legislatif met to-day, and proceeded to count and verify the vote on the Presbiterian. When the result was declared, the majority received the announcement with shouts of "Vive l'Empereur." M. Jules Simon approached the tribune and endeavored to make some observations, but the Chamber refused to hear him. M. Simon then submitted an interpellation on the manner in which the election had been conducted, and took his seat. The Chamber separated with renewed cries of "Vive l'Empereur" from the majority.

The *Marcelles*, having been published this morning as usual, was promptly seized, the judgment of the Court taking effect immediately. It was announced to-day's issue that the publication will be resumed on the 18th of July, and that M. Rochefort will employ the interval of two months in writing a history of the Last Empire.

The editor and the director of the *Revue* have been condemned each to imprisonment for three months and the payment of 1,000 francs fine. The editor and the director of the *Revue* have also been fined 1,000 francs each, and will undergo two months' imprisonment.

Many persons, in addition to those previously condemned, have been convicted of participation in the late riots, and have received sentences of from ten days to two months' imprisonment.

The *Constitutionnel* (semi-official organ) demands the setting aside of the banishment of Cernuschi, the Italian banker, on the ground that the Government cannot now afford to be generous. The writer also calls attention to the signal services formerly rendered by Cernuschi.

The small-pox is spreading in this city, the type being unusually virulent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT—THE SENTENCE OF CAPT. EYRE AFFIRMED—BRITISH LEGATION STAYING IN NEBRASKA—A CHURCH ROBBED OF STATUARY.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 18, 1870.
The House of Commons was engaged to-day in the consideration of local bills. One, protecting the earnings of married women, was read twice. Another, instituting equity jurisdiction in such cases, was lost. The House adjourned.

The Right Hon. Charles P. Villiers has been made Chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the property tenures of monastic institutions in England.

The Board of Trade, after a long hearing, have declined to reverse the judgment in the case of Capt. Eyre of the Bombay. The *Pall Mall Gazette*, in alluding to the case of Capt. Eyre, agrees in the propriety of his condemnation, and declares that the facts sustain the most unfavorable estimate of his conduct.

The Lord Mayor to-day heard an epistolary complaint from some British emigrants at Omaha, Nebraska. They set forth the misrepresentations by which they were induced to leave their country, and state that they are unable to procure employment sufficient to provide food and shelter for themselves and their families.

The valuable statuaries in Christ Church, Oxford, were recently removed during the night and burned. The press is severe against the perpetrators of this outrage.

The controversy on the discovery of the anæsthetic qualities of ether is becoming quite warm. A writer in *The Times* says chloroform was administered to the Queen at the birth of Prince Alfred in August, 1844, two years before Dr. Morton's discovery. The coroner's jury have found a man named Mitter guilty of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hulin in Chelsea. Two steamers sailed from Liverpool to-day with 2,500 passengers for New-York.

AUSTRIA.

SOVEREIGN DECLARING THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE TO BE PUBLISHED.

VIENNA, Wednesday, May 18, 1870.
It is reported that the Baron von Benst, the Prime Minister of Austria, and Count Andrássy, the Austrian Premier, have agreed to forbid the promulgation of any decree of the Ecumenical Council declaring the infallibility of the Pope. It is asserted that the Austrian Bishops will vote with practical unanimity against the dogma.

A democratic manifesto has been issued, signed by eminent members of the Reichsrath. It urges the co-operation of nationalities and various liberal reforms in the laws and administration.

ROME.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS OPPOSING INFALLIBILITY.

ROME, May 16, via Paris, May 18, 1870.
There was no meeting of the Council on Sunday or Monday. A congregation would be held on Tuesday, when the Archbishop of Paris was to speak against the proposed definition of Papal Infallibility.

Troops have been sent to Viterbo to prevent a band of insurgents, who had rebelled against the Italian Government, from crossing into the Papal territory with arms in their hands.

ITALY.

OUTRAGES IN SARDINIA.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 18, 1870.
Unusual outrages are reported to have been committed at Naples and in the island of Sardinia. The brigands are charged with these crimes, but it is probable that the political factions are responsible for their perpetration.

CUBA.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Department of State received to-day a telegram from Consul General Biddle, at Havana, stating that the Cuban Government has ordered the release of the Sisters Cudlipp and Mrs. Pratt.

Captain-General De Rodas has revoked his late order compelling persons going to the United States to give security to the amount of \$5,000 that they will not engage in conspiracy against the Spanish Government in Cuba.

LAST HOURS OF GOICOURIA—HIS RUDE TREATMENT BY DE RODAS AND THE COURT—HIS SPEECH ON THE SCAFFOLD DROWNED BY MUSIC—ANOTHER EXPEDITION LANDED.

HAVANA, May 11.—Gen. De Rodas on receiving the captive General, Domingo Goicouria, at Puerto Principe, gave him a look of scorn, and in addressing him used the word *traitor*. Gen. Goicouria replied, by saying that he was there because of a strict performance of his duty, and of his determination to achieve the independence of his country or to die in his defense. The charge of traitor, he said, could be more appropriately applied to De Rodas himself, because that having sworn fealty to the Republic, he had received numerous military distinctions from his hands, the Captain General had been false to his oath in every particular. Moreover, while proclaiming and supporting liberty in Spain, he was here denouncing and punishing it as crimes.

When Goicouria landed at Havana he was immediately approached by Ramon De Herrera and Julian De Zulueta, the most prominent colonels of the volunteers. He told them, in a perfectly calm manner, that he had not been so badly reported, but convinced that he could not be of much service, at the moment, he had decided to make a diplomatic mission. The situation of the patriots in Camaguey was alluring to him. The number well known that he had a revolver, and could have been serving the Republic, but he did not deem the better mode of serving the Republic. This conversation was overheard by respectable persons who were interviewed by the Council of War. His identity was proven by Joaquín De Rodas, and General Rodriguez.

The steamer in which Goicouria was treated by the authorities at Havana, has few parallels in human cruelty. In the first place, he was not permitted to live more than 12 hours after his arrival, during which he had not a moment's rest. He was taken from the steamer to the prison, where he was held in a cell, and was not permitted to see his family or friends. He was then taken to the scaffold, and was executed. The execution was witnessed by a large number of people, and was a scene of great horror. The body was then thrown into the sea, and was never recovered.

WASHINGTON.

THE GEORGIA CORRUPTION INVESTIGATION—THE SKELETON OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BILL—THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE—RAILROADS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 18, 1870.

In his testimony, yesterday, before the Senate Judiciary Committee, Gov. Bullock made certain statements in regard to Senator Pomeroy, in which he stated that Mr. Pomeroy, according to the word of a gentleman who had given him the information, would have been willing to go either one way or the other on the Georgia bill, as it might affect a railroad "ring" in which he was interested. The Committee to-day called Mr. Pomeroy before them, who stated that he had never met the man to whom Gov. Bullock alluded but once, and then in the most casual manner. He also denied all interest in any railroad "ring," and said he never but once owned Pacific Railroad stock, and had long since sold it. He also stated that Gov. Bullock informed him at one time that the Georgia bill was a "skeleton" of the Union Pacific Railroad, and that he had been told by Mr. Pomeroy that the Georgia bill was a "skeleton" of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The House to-day passed the Fifteenth Amendment bill, which provides for the equal rights of the colored race. The bill was passed by a vote of 120 yeas to 73 nays. The bill was introduced by Mr. Sumner, and was passed by a vote of 120 yeas to 73 nays.

The House to-day passed the Naval Appropriation bill, which provides for the construction of new ships and the purchase of new arms. The bill was passed by a vote of 120 yeas to 73 nays. The bill was introduced by Mr. Sumner, and was passed by a vote of 120 yeas to 73 nays.

The House to-day passed the bill for the construction of a new bridge over the Mississippi River. The bill was passed by a vote of 120 yeas to 73 nays. The bill was introduced by Mr. Sumner, and was passed by a vote of 120 yeas to 73 nays.

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there. Mr. Given will make a report on the subject to the Committee on Monday.

THE NEW-YORK AND BELGIUM TELEGRAPH CABLE—SPEECH OF JUDGE FISHER.

THE petition of the American Cable Company for Government aid has been presented in both Houses of Congress. Judge Fisher, who has been appointed to investigate the matter, has been heard by the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

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RELIGIOUS.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION—FIRST MEETING OF THE UNITED ASSEMBLY.

WHERE PRESBYTERIANISM TOOK ITS ORIGIN—DIVISIONS STILL EXISTING—STORY OF THE DISRUPTION AND REUNION OF THE OLD AND NEW SCHOOLS—WHERE THE UNITED BODIES WILL MEET—DELEGATES TO BE PRESENT—WORK TO BE DONE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The City of Brotherly Love welcomes to her hospitable and influential, to-morrow, those Presbyterians who, after 32 years' separation, have agreed to unite. Philadelphia has always been a stronghold of Presbyterianism; the denomination originated in Pennsylvania, and has several of its most important houses upon Chestnut-st. In the long-ago times General Assembly used always to meet in Philadelphia, beginning in 1789, when the Assembly first began.

Philadelphia was the scene of the excommunicating Assembly of 1837, and of the following one (1839), in which the New School men read their protest against excommunication and seceded from the old denomination.

The first Cause, after the separation, was the excommunicating Assembly of 1837, and of the following one (1839), in which the New School men read their protest against excommunication and seceded from the old denomination.

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